JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

CYPICE M. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON ST TERMS, each in advance,
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy, 51 per anaton.
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and part of Great Britain, or 35 to any part of two Continent, to
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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing importmet asset, solicited from any quarter of the teorid—if used cell be
mistrally posit or. 33- (Our FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AUF
PARTICULARLY REQUISITED TO SEAL ALL LETTRIES AND PACEsees Survey of

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-FRANCISCA DA NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Miss PYNE-RIP VAN

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-King of the Commons BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Still Water Russ Oker—Wandering Minstree.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Game of Love-Hor

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway. BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 538 Broad ay-Bushesque Opera and Negro Minstreist. APOLLO ROOMS, 410 Broadway-THE HIBERNIA, BY MRS.

New York, Tuesday, October 2, 1855.

Mails for Europe. NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Collins mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Comstock, will leave this port on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock, to-morrow morning.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

m wrappers, sixpence.
Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

in Europe:—
Livenpool... John Hunter, No. 12 Exchange street, East.
London... Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Paris.... Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.
The contents of the European edition of the Herand will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at

publication.

The storm which prevailed yesterday and last night put a stop to telegraphic operations, and we are consequently without any intelligence respecting the election in Georgia.

News has been received from the West Coast of Mexico of the success of the insurgents in that quarter. Zapaltan had succumbed to the assaults of Gen. Comonfort. After its capture the city was sacked and entirely demolished. The fight lasted two hours, during which two hundred men were killed, and many wounded on both sides. Collima had surrendered, and the soldiers of the garrison joined the revolutionists. Subsequently Gen. Comonfort marched with five thousand troops to attack Guadalajara, where Gen. Marques and Gamboa were fighting, the former being in favor of Gen. Uraga for President, and the latter in favor of Gen. Ceballos. Uraga, but recently Mexican Minister to the court of Berlin, arrived in this city about the time that these events were transpiring on the Pacific coast. It is a significant coin cidence, of which we may learn more hereafter. The news of Santa Anna's flight had reached the coast, and caused much contention among the mili tary leaders. Gen. Ceballos, with seven thousand en, had marched for the capital. This person should not be confounded with the ex-President o that name. He is not in that region.

The Board of Supervisors, the Mayor in the chair, met last evening, but did not transact any business of importance. A few bills and other papers were magistrate maintained their equilibrium and selfsossession as though there was not the slightest difference or indifference existing between them.

The Board of Aldermen were in session last evening, and transacted a good deal of routine business, a report of which we give elsewhere.

In the Board of Councilmen last night the subject of the indicted members was again introduced A series of resolutions was offered, characterising the communication of the Mayor upon the subject as denunciatory of the Board and intended to cast a stigma upon the individual members. The reso lutions, by a rule of the Board, had to lie ever. mesolution was passed inviting the indicted functionaries to resume their seats, with full enjoyment of the prerogatives appertaining thereto. Messrs. explain their position. A discussion, of decisive inerest in the tone of its conduct, arose upon the question of the extent to which free tickets upon our city railroads and public conveyances are enjoyed by this branch of our municipal governmen The Committee on Law Department made a report in favor of declaring null and void the additional licenses granted some time since by his Honor the Mayor to the Madison avenue line of stages.

The trial of the six indicted Aldermen and Coun cilmen is set down for Friday next, in the Court of Over and Terminer, the cause having been removed to this Court from the Court of Sessions. Coun for defendants have announced that motions will be made to quash the indictments on the grounds of gross mismanagement and abuse in the Grand Jury

In the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday the second Monday in November was assigned for the trial of Louis Baker, who stands indicted as principal in the murder of Bill Poole. Turner and Mc Laughlin charged as accessories, will be tried separately, after the conclusion of Baker's trial.

The soft shell democratic primary elections co off this evening between half-past five and half-past six o'clock. A list of the places where the polls are to be held may be found in our advertising

The politicians are working with steam engine energy. Last evening the hard shell nominating convention met. We give the details of their doings elsewhere. The whig joint executive committee met at the Broadway House. Resolutions endorsing the nominations of the fusionists at Syracuse, were offered, debated, and finally laid over to await th action of the Whig General Committee to-night. It is said that the republicans will support the whigh ticket for city and county officers, provided their candidates for State offices are adopted by the whigs. The half shells held a meeting in the Nineteenth ward. It was well attended and very enthusiastic.

We publish to-day a batch of interesting letters from our various correspondents at Havana and other points of Cuba. Santa Anna and suite sailed from Nucvitas for St. Thomas in the English mail steamer Derwent on the 12th ult., and reached his destination on the 16th. One of our correspondents asserts that he brought to Cuba seventy thousand dollars in specie, and that he acted very shabbily with the officers of the steamer Guerrero, whose cap tein ahandoned his command and proceeded to S

We have advices from Turks Islands to Sept. 18. The islands were all healthy. Business was very dull, and provisions of all kinds brought high prices The weather was wet and unfavorable for salt mak ing. Vessels for Europe preferred leaving in ballast

to taking half a cargo.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,000 bales, based upon middling uplands at about 10c., with some lots at a fraction off, and at 104c. for middling New Orleans. Flour was rather heavy with fair sales without change of moment in qu tations. The transactions included some parcels to arrive and for export. Wheat was less buoyant; red ranged from 175c. to 1921c., the latter figure for prime Tennessee red; white varied from 200c. a 206c. and 208c. Corn closed at about 86c. a 861c. erate sales. Rye sold at 118c. Pork was doll, and sales light. Freights continued firm, with a tendency to higher rates for both London and Liverpool.

The Two Conventions at Syracuse—The Sale of the Whigs to the Abolitionists.

We like to call things by their right names We dislike technicalities in politics—we hate political trauds. For twenty-eight years, since the organization of parties in 1827 under the management and leadership of Martin Van Buren, on the spoils maxims and morals of William L. Marcy, subsequently fully adopted and carried out by William H. Seward, New York has been the focus of a system of political stockjobbing which has done more to degrade American policy, to weaken the bonds of union between the States, and to foster sectional bitterness and local animosities than all other causes combined. The work of political demoralization has now reached its culmination in the organization of an abolition party at Syracuse, based upon avowed hostility to the constitution of the United States, and pledging its fiercest and most tireless labors to produce a dissolution of the American Union. The citadel of our institutions has been invested and besieged by the anarchists, and we congratulate the country that at length, by the issues made, we at least understand who are enemies and who are friends.

For more than a year, in all private con versations with what has been known as republicans and free soilers, they have avowed utter hostility to the institution of slavery These avowals have been made by leading men of the old whig and democratic partiesby Seward, King, Greeley, Hale, Wade, Wilson Giddings, Banks, Butler, Van Buren and others. They have as often declared, in the language of Chase, that the constitution was a nullity, so far as it recognized human slavery; that majorities were omnipotent, and that th North had a right to make use of them to overthrow slavery everywhere in the States. They have denounced the partnership between th North and the South, and they have now or ganized a party with a view to effect its dis solution. To this end they have formed a league with the abolitionists, agreeing to take the articles of faith and the rituals of service of the latter, and to combine the united forces under the republican name.

There were two conventions, it will be re membered-one calling itself republican and the other whig-their objects, purposes, plans and opinions being identical. The two calls were gotten up by the same men. It was believed by some of the republicans that it was necessary to have a formal whig convention, for the purpose of releasing thousands of the old whig party from their allegiance thereto, and to bind them to the abolitionists by an authoritative declaration of their own chosen representatives. The farce was both weak and ridiculous, as it was played out.

There were two bodies of men, presumed to have been chosen from and by two distinct parties and constituencies. They met in separate council at Syracuse. They had no sooner organized than their speakers respectively an nounced the sitting of the other, and moved a committee of conference upon resolutions and nominations. The joint committee came together, concurred at once upon a rank abolition platform, excluding every other issue, and upon candidates to be supported by the coalition. Was there ever before known such wonderful harmony?

There was exhibited fidelity only to one interest, one party, one set of men. The two conventions were true in deed to the abolition. ists. The formal surrender of the whice of the great State of New York by such an act to such men and in such a cause, is a commentary upon that old party more pregnant with bitter reflect tions upon its integrity, upon the patriotism of its members, upon the folly of political conventions-and if submitted to, upon the independence of the people-than has ever before been made by its worst enemies. Is there a voter in the State that does not

tion at Syracuse, and its easy absorption into the abolition party, was intended as a wholesale transfer of the whigs of New York to the anti-slavery party? Is there not abundan evidence of the truth of this in the very manner in which the two bodies conducted their proceedings? If it is answered that there was a real concurrence of opinion, and that the two representative bodies came together by virtue of the laws of attraction-by the force of political affinities-then we have to ask how it happened that the two constituencies did no thus unite in primary meetings, and there de termine upon one convention? In this coun try the opinions of men are easily under stood. It is quite impossible that two months ago it was not known that every man attending the whig convention, so called, was not thoroughly an abolitionist. The truth is that convention was a decoy for the other-a stool pigeon used to call in the whig flock to be caught in the abolition net. It was a political fraud-a trick of Thurlow Weed and William H. Seward. Having not only abandoned the old whig party, but sold themselves to the abolitionists, they first provided for a convention of traitors voluntary, and then, for traitors involuntary. The abolition, (Seward) convention proper we have some re spect for. Its members are open traitors to the constitution. They seek the overthrow of that great compact of union between the States, because-as they term-it-it recognizes human slavery. They make themselves parties to slavery, by being members of a government whose organic laws distinctly admit the legal existence of that relation-thus estimating the abstract as superior to the practical-thus re garding themselves as responsible for what they declare to be a positive wrong and a heinoumoral stain upon the republic-and finding no other adequate remedy, they propose the dis solution of the partnership betwen the free and the slave States. With little confidence in their honesty, and none at all in their judgment-ir the full conviction that they are political trick sters and mischievous anarchists-we still have some regard for them, because they are open

and virulent enemies. But for the members of the whig convention-for the tools and instruments of traitors-for the political stool-pigeons of William H. Seward-for his procuresses-for those who chose to play the game of fraud for the benefit of others, and at the expense of their own honor and the good of the country-for them we have no respect. Well do they represent the cast-off harlots of our social world, who, finding their old occupation gone, resort to the next step in crime, for which their past experience has so well qualified them. We repeat again, we like to call things by their right names, and in this spirit of fairness, we designate the huckstering movement by which the old whig party of New York has been sold out,

without delivery, to the abolitionists. That the people composing that party will confirm the act of their—no not their—but the two Seward negro abolition conventions, we have no faith, no belief.

Er-President Ceballos of Mexico-The Late

Revolution and its Effects.

We give place below to a letter from ex-President Juan R. Cebailos on the subject of the comments in the HERALD on the recent revolution in Mexico:-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. My correspondent in your city writes to me, under date of 27th of last August, that you have published an article concerning the late occurrences which determined the overthrow of General Santa Anna. He has informed me, likewise that you have mentioned my name in a particular sens which compelled me to emigrate from the Mexicar republic. Finally, he informs me that in the account o the influences and means which have hastened the recen

revolution you establish the following facts:— 1st—That the focus of this revolution was established organized a club or meeting in the Metropolitan Hotel, and that several Americans of note were members of this meeting. 3d—That from this same meeting sprung the plan of the revolution and the intrusting of its leader-ship to General Alvarez.

As in this narration my name is prominent, I cannot help

saying that whoever has given you such information has made jest of you, or has been deceived himself. I think it is my duty to assure you that all this is pure nonsense, and that the events you make mention of never happened, it do not recollect to have heard the least allusion to the meetings at the Metropolitan Hotel, and, consequently, cannot conceive how any American, whatever be his po sition, may have taken part.

There were some faw emigrants of Mexico who used t

meet in that place, merely in an accidental way, and with the only purpose of social intercourse, as it is customary with all persons in a foreign country, especially when misfortune fastens them together. To suppose that this pretended meeting formed the plan of the revolution and gave mandate to General Alvarez, is to fall into an evident and incredible anachronism, for the plan was dated 11th March, 1854, whereas I had only arrived at New York 19th May, and the other Mexicans of whon you speak had arrived only in July and August of the same year. I would now ask how is it possible that we could have plotted the Mexican revolution in the city of

According to my correspondent you enter into several political considerations concerning the influence of the revolution in both countries, destined to become one that is to say, "that the present revolution is made with the intention of annexation between Mexico and the United States." I well understand that you should conjecture or think so, and take your desire for the reality Under this head you are completely free; but allow moto protest against the conclusion you draw from the

I will not dwell longer on this matter, because I think it is impossible to change your opinions; and besides, I have not undertaken a political discussion. My only end is o rectify those facts which now begin to belong to histo ry and which concern me personally.

I hope you will be kind enough to insert this rectifica

tion in your journal.

I thank you beforehand, and beg of you to consider me

Your very humble servant, JUAN B. CEBALLOS.

Senor Ceballos relies, it seems, upon one of his New York correspondents for information concerning the course of the HERALD toward himself and his numerous emigrant Mexican associates in this country, in connection with the recent revolution. We need hardly say that he has been wholly misinformed. never asserted that the plan of revolution was the result of a conference at the Metropolitan Hotel. What we did say was, that many of the distinguished exiles, under the régime of Santa Anna, frequently met at that place and conferred together upon the condition of their distracted and oppressed country. This was quite notorious; and it was equally well known that Gen. Ceballos was regarded as not only the most distinguished and prominent Mexican in this city, but as a favorite candidate of the revolutionary party for the executive office of their republic, as announced by their leaders at Acapulco. He was particularly applauded wherever Santa Anna was denounced. He had been regarded as an able and upright chief for the Mexican people. He had steadily refused and discarded the favors which Santa Anna had conferred upon him. He had been tendered the Grand Cross of the order of Gaudalune. which he took upon himself to reject; and on the 13th of February, 1854, on his arrival at New Orleans, he published a formal and very elaborate address to the Mexican people, through their then Minister of Foreign Relations, in which he said vastly more than can be inferred from any conversations he may

have had at the Metropolitan in this city. Now, let us repeat again what we said on the occasion referred to by our distinguished correspondent. Santa Anna had gained power in Mexico by violence and fraud. He superseded President Ceballos. That gentleman refused again and again to enter into his government or to receive office or honor at his hands He became a revolutionary exile from his State. He did not come alone. He was accompanied by numerous countrymen, all of whom concurred in opinion concerning the character of the Dictator's government They sympathized with the efforts to overthrow it. They often met at the Metropolitan Hotel-and yet, without forming there a plan of revolution-which we had previously pubished as the work of other men-that plan. and the persons engaged in it, both Mexicans and Americans, were the subjects of frequent conversation. And among the number of Mexicans at that hotel at the time was no less a personage than Gen. Comonfort, the distinguished coadjutant of Alvarez.

Upon the tendencies of things towards the absorption of Mexico by the United States we have a word to say. It is not possible to close our eyes to the past. A third of that republic within ten years has fallen into our hands, We have extended our boundaries and our improvements up to its very borders on something more than two sides. While our people are undeniably advancing, the Mexicans are paralyzed by internal wars. At this moment we are fearfully agitated on the subject of slavery-the south bank of the Rio Grande presents a field for the employment of slave labor which is no where else to be found. For sugar, it is superior to Cuba-for cotton and tobacco, it is better than Alabama and Texas. What we intended to say, was that, in view of our own rapid progress and the retrogression of the Mexicans-the manifest identification of our people with the recent revolution-the great triumph of slavery in Texas-we saw no way but to admit the States of Mexico into the American confederation. It will be a great favor extended to them and to Gen. Ceballos. and to the yearly exiles from his country, to whom we are in the habit of extending our hospitality and our counsel-but we are pre paring to do it. If the abolitionists break up the Union, that act will certainly be followed by the absorption of the States bordering upon the Rio Grande into the Southern confederacy. Mark that.

The Exportations of Gold-Effect of the En-The impression that we shall continue to ex-

port specie without regard to the condition of our foreign trade is gradually gaining ground. The continuance of the war upon a scale more extensive than has yet been realized will make it necessary for the governments of Great Britain and France to obtain supplies of gold at any cost, and their financial agents will naturally look to our receipts from California to meet that demand. It has been our belief for some time that the outward movement of gold has not been entirely regulated by the laws of trade. The Bank of England is being steadily and rapidly drained of gold, and has been compelled to raise the rate of interest to preserve its present supply. The Bank of France has also had its specie balance largely reduced, and but for the importations from this side of the Atlantic both of these institutions would have exhibited a very small amount of gold in their vaults. The Crimea is the maelstrom that is swallowing up the precious metals of the three great commercial nations of the world; and so long as such an immense army has to be sus tained in that region, so long must gold be drawn from the natural channels of commerce and serve to derange to a greater or less extent the financial and commercial operations of the three maritime Powers. Within our own limits all the elements of prosperity are in a sound and healthy condition. We have added hundreds of millions to our national wealth by the crops which have just been secured, and we are able to supply any foreign demand with the raw material for food or raiment. So far as this goes all is well, and we may for the time benefit considerably by the abundance of food here and the scarcity in Europe; but it is a question whether ultimately the position and necessities of our best customers will not react upon us and bring about derangement and distress within our own limits.

With all our resources; with the richness o our harvests; with the enormous surplus we possess of all the necessaries of life; with California at our back, yielding its three and four millions of gold per month, it remains to be seen whether we shall escape the general depression and prostration which sooner or later must grow out of the present European war. We are certainly in a position to feel it less than either of the commercial nations engaged, but we may be sensibly affected by the absorption of our specie and the withdrawal of the basis upon which rests the prosperity of all our great interests. We do not apprehend any immediate difficulty in our local finances, for the reason that our affairs are in such a contracted and healthy condition. The universal liquidation of 1854 and the early part of 1855 has been our salvation. Coming as it did at the commencement of the European war, it placed us in a position of security as that war progressed. We are now comparatively safe, and may escape with little loss; but had the present position of things in Europe found us expanded and in the midst of enormous speculations, the effect would have been most disastrous. The only way to prevent or mitigate the evils which are about visiting our European customers, is to confine our commercial operations, as much as possible, to the legitimate wants for consumption, and leave all transactions partaking of a speculative character to some future and

more propitious period. This is not the time to launch out into extravagant expenditures in any enterprise. The future is too uncertain and too much burdened with great events to give much encouragement. to speculation. It is the time for every one to keep himself snug and easy, and strive to do a safe and moderately profitable business, instead of a large and dangerous one, even if attended with the prospect of great returns. Our security and the permanency of our present prosperity depend entirely upon steering ll irregular and ments, and keeping ourselves prepared to meet any contingency. It must be borne in mind that hundreds of millions of our securities are held in Europe, and we know not how soon the necessities of foreign holders may deluge our markets with them. A large amount of American stocks has already been returned. and more must soon follow.

The News from Nicaragua-Colonization of Central America.

The news from Central America brought by the Star of the West gives a new coloring to the proceedings of Col. Kinney, Col. Walker, and the other American citizens whose names have been so often coupled of late with the epithet of filibustero. It is not to be denied that the parrative of the events of the first fortnight of September is calculated to leave an impression on the mind very different from that which the names of Kinney and Walker have been accustomed to produce. The former has fulfilled his promises thus far to the letter. He has pursued his purpose peaceably, remaining on good terms not only with the State of Nicaragua, which officially recognizes him, but likewise with the British ves sels on the coast, and even the Nicaragua Transit Company. He has organized a government on a sensible practical basis, and issued an inaugural that will compare favorably with many similar effusions from much higher authorities in this country. One of his followers has already given a new and startling stimulus to the agriculture, while another has brought that great civilizer-the printing press-to bear on the intelligence of the country. From all sides, the story is that the Kinney party are sanguine of the success of their colonization scheme, and that the natives are nothing loath to see them prosper.

Col. Walker, meanwhile, has accepted a commission from the Leon revolutionary party in Nicaragua, and already done good service in the field. On the 3d September, he crossed over from San Juan del Sur to the Lake, with some one hundred and fifty men. Gen. Guardiola immediately marched down from Rivas, gave him battle with a much superior force, and was defeated with loss. Of the conse quences of the defeat we cannot speak with certainty. One authority states that Walker returned to San Juan del Sur, and was expected to menace Rivas. But another-from Costa Rica-asserts that Rivas had already fallen into the hands of the Leon party with whom Walker is affiliated; that the latter was daily expected to attack Granada, and that great consternation prevailed on the Lake. Whatever be the true version of the facts, it seems certain that Walker's enlistment in the service of the revolutionary party has been of service to them, and that their prospect of overturning the established government is

chiefs divests his movements of the equivocal character they lately bore. He is now a soldier of fortune, serving, like Lafayette, Koskiusko, Pulaski, Steuben, Lord Cochrane, Lord Byron, Admiral Stade, and our own countrymen who are in the service of the Czar, in the ranks of a foreign army; and when he asserts that he is there because he sympathizes with the objects sought by the Leon party, he

is entitled to be believed.

Without expressing an opinion favorable or otherwise with regard to these persons and their enterprises, it is impossible to dismiss them from the mind without dwelling for a moment on the probable future of Central America. Attention has already been drawn in these columns to the aparchy which has been the normal condition of the five Central American States ever since their separation from each other. It is notorious that neither in moral nor material welfare has there been the slightest progress made in any of them for the last thirty years ; that they have gone backward, in fact, while the rest of the world was advancing. At the same time, it is well known that no part of the globe offers greater natural advantages to the agriculturist, and none is better situate for purposes of commerce. That the phenomenon is directly and wholly due to the indolence and incapacity of the half-breed races which inhabit these States, is also tolerably certain. When these things are considered, it may seem more properly a matter of wonder that so fine a country should have been left to decay for a quarter of a century, than that efforts should now be made by daring men to reclaim it. It has been said by Macaulay that the condition of the existence of the British empire in Asia was conquest-incessant conquest. Our na tional prosperity depends on no such condition : but the extension of the Anglo-Saxon race, and the absorption or subjection of all inferior races appear to proceed quite as unswervingly here as there. Ten years have elapsed since Texas was absorbed; seven since the creation of a new State in California. the time for new fulfilment of the hidden law cannot be far distant. Already one American railroad, on soil owned by Americans, connects the oceans at the Isthmus; and a tele graph line likewise owned by Americans is about to be constructed in the same region Further north, Honduras has already alienated land, privileges, and rights of way to American citizens; and not content with this, has distinctly solicited admission to the Union while her neighbor, Costa Rica, less fastidious has offered her favors to any one who chooses to pay for them. Nicaragua is traversed from end to end by an American transit company which owns land, material, boats, &c., and possesses a patronage equal to that of the State. One thousand Americans travel through the country every month. More than this, at the rate things are proceeding, the chances are that in a short time, the most stable authority in the State will be in the hands of two Americans, Walker on the Pacific, Kinney on the Atlantic coast. Of Central America what remains? Guatemala, quivering in chronic revolutionary throes, which have reduced her strength so low that there is no reaction, now, after the spasms; and San Salvador, a heap of ruins!

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30, 1856.

An arrival at this port from Rio Janeiro brings dates to the 22d of August. The quotations for coffee had unergone no change, and good grades were still scarce. The ship Sparkling Sea, from Boston for Caliao, had

Freshet in the Schuylkill River

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1, 1855.

There is a heavy freshet in the Schuy'kill river, caused of damage that has been done, as the telegraphic wires

Railroad Accident.

A train from Harrisburg, on the Columbia Railroad, at train from Intrisourg, on the Columbia Railroad, ran off the track this morning near Parksburg, in consequence of the breaking of a rail. The engine remained on the track, but the mail, express and one passenger car ran off. Some trees along side the road saved them from being precipitated down an embankment, and four passengers only were slightly injured. The train was de-

MAPKetts

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

Money unchanged. Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State
5's, 85%; Reading, 47%; Long Island, 14%; Morris
Canal, 14%; Pennsylvania RR, 45%.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 30, 1855.

Cotton unchanged. Sales yesterday 1,700 bales.

Preights—Cotton to Havre 1%c. Sterling exchange 7%

\$1, per cent premium.

Academy of Music-"Il Trovatore."

The opera season opened last night under rather un-propitious circumstances. The rain kept away hundreds the habitues of the house who would unquestionably have been there, the weather permitting, whilst the rep tition of an opera now become familiar to our musical public, did not stimulate the curiosity of those who might ave been tempted to brave it. The non-production one of the promised novelties of which we are told the forthcoming season is to be fruitful is explained in a little publication, called the Entracte, which was place n our hands on entering the theatre, and which we presume is intended to be the official organ of the establi ment. It is there stated that another opera, with the new artists engaged in Europe, had been selected for the first night, but that the non-arrival of Madame Castellan and Signori Silviani and Gaspani, who embarked only on the 29th of last month, had compelled the manager to and signori siviani and Gaspani, who embarked only on the 20th of last month, had esempelled the manager to abandon his original intention. The consequence of this contretant in the arrangements of the establishment was, that the "Trovatore" had, as it were, to be almost "extemporised," neither Madame Lagrange nor M'ile Aldini knowing a bar of the mutic five days ago. Unsatisfactory as this explanation is in one point of view, in another it places the excellence of these artists and the general resources of the house in a most favorable light. The new cast afforded no evidences of undue haste in preparation or imperfect acquaintance with the music. Lagrange was never more at home in any of the parts in which we have been in the habit of seeing her. She sang and acted with a spirit, a freshness, and a thorough conception of her text, which rendered her Leonora a part worthy of being ranked with the best in her repertoirs. Signora Aldini, who was the Auceun of the evening, has not, perhaps, as much power as Vestvali, who originally performed the part here, but her voice is sweet and sympathetic, and she is wanting neither in grace nor expression. From what we have seen of her, we should say that she will ca most valuable acquisition to the troupe. Brignol's Maurico was as usual carefully studied and effective. Could he but intuse a little more mobility into his features and action it would contribute to enhance the value of his representations. On the whole the opera leb but little to regret in its former cast, and that was confined to the subordinate parts. Niblo's Garden-"Rip Van Winkle."

The effect of the weather was apparent at this house as well as at all the other places of amusement last night. notwithstanding the strong attraction of the new opera. The attendance, although far from being as thronged a The attendance, attending of its representation, was much better than we expected to witness. This falling off in numbers from the immense houses assembled on those occasions was evidently attributable to the cause we lave indicated, for nothing can exceed the satisfaction testified on each succeeding representation with the merits of the piece. The music is of that character which wins upon and thoroughly seizes hold of the ear and promising. It is likewise obvious that Walker's heart of an audience, and which leaves after it is concluded a lasting impression. There can be no better proceed than this of its genius and originality. In the libretto,

with the length of which we had occasion to find fault, some judicious alterations have been made. A great deal of dreary recitation which clogged the casy flow of the piece has been cut out, and more piquancy has been infused into the coulc parts. Indeed we are surprised that with such a capital field for local and political allusions the libratist did not make more of that feature. In other respects his work has been very creditably performed.

sions the librettic did not unke more of that teature. In other respects his work has been very creditably performed.

The poetry of his balleds is of more than average merit, and though it does not always rise to that of the level of the music, is yet better than we are accustomed to find in these lyrical stage compositions. The muse of some of those songs is really charming. The ballad. When circled round in youth's cled spring, 'is one of those graceful, flowing meledies which haunt the car long after it is heard. It was sung deliciously by Miss Louisa I yne, and brought down a rapturous encore. A most original and pleasing melody of another order is the camp song sung by Edward (Mr. Harrisen). The movement is a peculiar one, and different from anything we have before heard. The song of the cicardiers is one of those light agreeable trifles, which serve to form the manners of operatic compositions, but in which nevertheless considerable genium may be shown. Rendered by Louisa Fyne, it, of course, loses nothing of its ornate auxilities. The death scenemight have been made more of by the composer, but he seems to have been thind in availing himself of the opportunities it afforded him. "The Curse." is, nevertheless, a fine passage, although by no means approaching to the grand and impressive. On the whole, the music of this piece is less open to the charge of plagraism or imitation than almost any of the operas of the modern English composers. It is full of beauties, entirely the author's own; its faults arise less from an ambitious desire to compete with any of the acknowledged models, than from inexperience in turning to account the inspirations of hisown genius.

OUR ARMY OFFICERS AT SERAPTOPOL—ERROR CORRECTED. A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Major Delafield, of the United States Army, had visited Sebastopol and had pronounced it impregna-ble. It turns out to be that the Major has not been to Sebastopol, and could not, therefore, have expressed any such opinion. We learn from his brother, a merchant in this city, that he had received a letter from the Major by the late steamer, dated at Berlin, in which he stated that he was then on his way to visit Sebastopol

Marine Affairs.

Loss of the Bank Edna, or this Post.—The bark Edna, Captain Groton, which sailed from this port, under cha ter, for Rio Grande, Brazil, on the 16th of June last, was wrocked on the 12th of August, about sixty miles from her port of destination. All the crew and passengers, among whom were the wife and child of Captain Groton, were saved. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The Van Brunt & Slaght, of this city, and Captain Grotons and was, we believe, fully insured.

The bark Maria Morton, from Savannah, arrived yes-

terday morning, brings 5,140 sacks wheat for various parties in this city, besides a large number of barrels of flour and bales of cotton.

DESPATCH.—The steaming Titan, Captain Hoyt, brought

to this city last night, in tow the ship Atlantic, from New London. The Titan was absent about twenty-three

hours.

The packet ship Tuscarora, Captain Dunlevy, left Wal-nut street wharf, Philadelphis, at 12.30 P. M. on Satur-day, in tow of steam ing America, bound to Liverpool, with 190 passengers and 6,900 barrels of four, 24,135 bushels wheat, 41 casks oil, and 56 packages of morehan-DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN .- The bark Exact, Capt. Robert

Saunders, of Fairfield, for Savannah, bound to Mohile, was spoken in lat. 27.18 N., long. 75 W., out 17 days. On the twelfth day out Captain Saunders, a native of Brooklyn, died of fever.

Mike Walsh, writing from Liverpool, thus speaks of English hats: "The shape, weight and terture of the hats were absolutely horrifying to a person whose taste had not become deprayed by long familiarity with the seeing and handling of them." Think of this and then visit KNOX'S establishment, on the corner of iroad way and Fulton street, or at 553 Broadway. The elegance, lightness, beauty and durability of his hats cannot fail to command your admiration, as, it has that of the famous philosopher, Mike Walsh.

it has that of the famous philosopher, Mike Walsh.

Genlin's Excelsion.—A Superty Novelty in Soft hats.—At length, after many experiments, Genlin has succeeded in obtaining a richer and more becoming color for the fail and winter soft hats, that has ever better produced, either in France or America. He invites expense produced, either in France or America. He invites expense produced, either in France or America. He invites expense produced, either in France or America. He invites expense to the description of the Excelsion—for by that term he has designated this new style—issued for the first time to day. The shape and the pecular set of the brim impart as air of elegance to the Excelsion which would alone render it popular; but the color—a rich dark clares brown—is its special attraction. In bringing out this chef d'œuvre the model has been so varied as to suit persons of all ages. For young men the low crown has been adopted, and the higher crown for gentlemen of maturer years. There can be but little doubt that the Excelsion, when seen, will be pronounced the most elegant undress hat as yet introduced in this country.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church,

Espenscheid is the Leader of Fashion in hats.—The great demand from the most fashlouable source, as well as from the public at large, triumphantly demonstrates the popularity of his splendid fail hat for 1855. A few years ago it would have been deemed impossible to produce such a staff for less than from 86 to 87, but owing to the great improvements which Espenischeid has introduced in his factory, he is enabled to sell this aplendid hat at three dollars and fifty cents. 118 Nassau street, near fleckman.

Henry H. Leeds. Auctioneer.-Henry H. Leeds à Co. will sell, on Wednesday, October 5, at 12 o'clor at store 19 Nassau street, elegant papier mache goods, recont exhibited at the Crystal Falace, from the celebrated maker Jennins à Bettudiger, of Birmingham, consisting of arm chair jewel consent can saidle, papetries, writing desks, inkstan-jewel consent can saidle, papetries, writing desks, rinkstan-jewel consent can said the papetries of the content of the c

Fushionable Well Made Clothing.-Alfred Musros & Co. No. 441 Broadway, have never been so well prepared to please their friends and customers as at the present time. All sizes, for men and boys. Call and examine their as orthest.

Gur Old Place, corner of John and Names streets, is now well stocked with winter clothing, fre able, well made and cheap. Our well earned rep Great Novelty in India Rubber Overcoats-

Similar in appearance to silk, either side being worn out, and weigh only a few ounces; unequalled in elegance and dura-tility; price moderate. Soid by LEARY & CO. Astor House Great Bargains in Carpeting .- We have no

u sione a large stock of fall impassations, comprising velves, aspeary, Brussels, three ply and lagradu essepting, floor objects, and the property of the state of cash, and the property of the state o Carpetings.—Peterson & Humphrey, 379-Breadway, are selling off their entire stock of rich carpets at the following prices:—Veivel carpets, 12s, per yard; rich apper-try do. es., rich Brussels do. 8s. Three-ply, ingrain, off-cibil, and all other goods equally low. PETRISON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway.

Carpeting.—Great inducements are offered at YOUNG & JAYNE'S, Set Broadway, opposite Taylor'er asloon, in carpets, curiain materials, Ac.; good Brussels at 31 per yard, and other goods equally low.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets — Splendid Eng-tan Frussels, is, per yard; 50,000 yards beautiful ingrain, is, id. is, and is, per yard; floor oil cloths, in.d., is, is, per yard; at the great carpet establishment of HRAY ANDERSON. Of

Jet Ornaments.—A Complete Assortin consisting of braceleta, brooches, earrings, necklaces, chains, chatelaine, cuff pins, studs, at OSBOBNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, 527 Broadway, corner of Spring street.

Engraving and Printing.—The Neatest and most inshionable styles of wedding and visiting cards. Speci-mens sent and orders received by mail for cards and every kind of engraving and printing. WM. N. DUNNELL, 866 Broadway, corner of Dey street.

Tattle's Fancy Store, 345 Broadway, Prosents a collection of rich and enegant goods that completely ellipses every other establishment on Broadway. Strangers vitting the form of the control of the cont

Singer's Sewing Machines.—We have the plasare of anothering to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved machines, running at double speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a sudden rush of orders. In a lew days we shall have doubled our weekly product of machines, work in a use doubled our weeks; years days we shall have doubled our weeks; years and will supply all orders promptly.

I. N. SINGER & CO., 323 Broadway. The most Successful Operation of late bas

Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Vasce. Will open on Wednesday, the 3d instant, a large assortment of reach china, embracing the above articles. Prices much ower than ever before offered. W. J. F. DALLEY & CO.

Marble stores, 631 and 633 Broadway.

Gas Fixtures!! Gas Fixtures!!:—A Variety
of chandellers, brackes, &c., &c.; immense; over three hundred different patterns. Prices moderate.

Marble stores, 631 and 633 Broadway.

Clocks! Clocks!! Clocks!!-New Styles

London Brown Stout and Porter, Pints of quarts. Also, Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, cat-ups, muserd, curries, bloaters, table sait, &c. Landing ex-outhampion, from London. For sale by JUHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway.

Lucilow's Self-Scaling Cans Preserve Fruits nd vegetables for years in a perfectly tresh state, wi as of sugar or other proservative property, and ally cans made requiring no war, solder or cemental setured and sold by TAYLOR & HODGETIS, A

Gayler's Safes-Prices Greatly Redu To settle the interest of a retiring partner, these reliable with powder proof locks, are for sale at greatly retired Only depot, 205 Pearl street, three deers above Meiden

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and To-Hatchelor's man.
The best in the world.—Nine private rooms for a fwalled dye. Howare of initiations—they result he largest stock of wigs and toupers in American retail, at BATCHELOR'S, 233 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and To